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สราวุธ ธรรมบุญญา : ลักษณะปรากฏของหินและการก่อตัวใหม่ของหมวดหินเขาขาดในพื้นที่ จังหวัดสระบุรีตอนกลางของประเทศไทย. (LITHOFACIES AND DIAGENESIS OF THE KHAO KHAD FORMATION IN THE VICINITY OF CHANGWAT SARABURI, CENTRAL THAILAND) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: รศ. คร. วิสุทธิ์ พิสุทธอานนท์, อ. ที่ปรึกษาร่วม: รศ. คร. ชัยยุทธ ขันทปราบ 271 หน้า. ISBN 974-14-2069-2.

หมวดหินเขาขาดของกลุ่มหินสระบุรึในที่จังหวัดสระบุรึประกอบด้วยลำดับชั้นของหินปูน หินปูน เนื้อโดโลมิติก และหินดินดานปนหินทรายแป้ง มีชั้นและกระเปาะของหินเซิร์ตแทรกปน หมวดหินเขาขาด สะสมตัวสมัยแอสสิเลียน ต้นยุคเพอร์เมียน ถึง สมัยกาพิตาเนียน กลางยุคเพอร์เมียน ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ได้ ทำการตรวจวัดชั้นหิน และศึกษาลักษณะเฉพาะของลำดับชั้นตะกอน ทั้งหมด 29 แนว รวมระยะทาง 28,603 เมตร พร้อมทั้งเก็บตัวอย่างหิน จำนวน 536 ตัวอย่าง โดยเลือกเก็บตัวอย่างหินเมื่อพบความ เปลี่ยนแปลงของชนิดหินตามลำดับชั้นหิน จากนั้นนำหินไปตรวจสอบในห้องปฏิบัติการเพื่อจำแนกลักษณะ เฉพาะของเนื้อหิน ส่วนประกอบ และกำหนดชื่อหิน หมวดหินเขาขาด ประกอบด้วย ดิสมิไคต์ ไบโอมิไคต์ ใบโอมิรูไดด์ แพ็กไบโอมิไกต์ ไบโอเพลสแปไรต์ ไบโอสแปไรต์ อินทราสแปไรต์ อินทราสแปรูไดต์ ไบโอ ลิไทต์ และแกลลิไทต์ การจำแนกลักษณะปรากฏทางกายภาพของลำดับชั้นตะกอนกระทำโดยใช้ลักษณะ เฉพาะทางกายภาพ สามารถจำแนกลำคับชั้นตะกอนออกได้เป็น 15 แบบ ที่บ่งบอกถึงสภาพแวดล้อมในการ สะสมตัวของตะกอนบริเวณทะเลตี้นหลังสันดอน บริเวณสันดอน และบริเวณที่ลาดเอียงด้านหน้าสันดอน

หินในหมวดหินเขาขาดถูกเปลี่ยนแปลงด้วยกระบวนการก่อตัวใหม่ที่ซับซ้อน พบว่ากระบวนการ ก่อตัวใหม่ในช่วงต้นประกอบด้วย กระบวนการมิคริไตเซชั่น การเชื่อมเม็ดตะกอนด้วยแร่แคลไซด์หลาย ชนิด ได้แก่ชนิด ผลึกละเอียด กลุ่มแท่งเข็ม แท่งผลึก และผลึกพอกขยายจากเม็ดตะกอน นอกจากนั้นยังพบ การละลาย การกดทับขณะตะกอนยังไม่แข็งตัว การแทนที่ด้วยแร่โดโลไมต์ชนิดผลึกละเอียด และละเอียด ปานกลาง และการแทนที่ด้วยสารซิลิกา

กระบวนการก่อตัวใหม่ในช่วงปลายประกอบด้วย การแทนที่ด้วยแร่โคโลไมต์ชนิดผลึกหยาบ การ แทนที่แร่โคโลไมต์ด้วยแร่แกลไซต์ และแร่แกลไซด์ที่มีธาตุเหล็กปน การละลายเนื่องจากการอัดแน่น และ การตกผลึกใหม่ การวิเคราะห์ส่วนประกอบในเนื้อหินพบว่าออกซิเจนไอโซโทปมีค่าตั้งแต่ -5.96 ถึง 5.49 ‰ และการ์บอนไอโซโทปมีค่าตั้งแต่ -16.75 ถึง -2.31 ‰ ซึ่งน้อยกว่าก่ามาตรฐานของการ์บอเนตในน้ำทะเล ในยุกเพอร์เมียน ซึ่งน่าจะมีสาเหตุมาจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงในการก่อตัวใหม่ พบว่าหมวดหินเขาขาดมี ปริมาณธาตุร่องรอยที่น้อยเช่นเดียวกับที่พบในกลุ่มหินราชบุรี และหมวดหินน้ำมโหฬาร จังหวัดเลย

ภาควิชา ธรณีวิทยา...... สาขาวิชา ธรณีวิทยา.....ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.

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KEY WORD: Sedimentology / Lithofacies / Diagenesis / Permian carbonate rocks / Thailand
SARAWUTH THAMBUNYA: LITHOFACIES AND DIAGENESIS OF THE KHAO
KHAD FORMATION IN THE VICINITY OF CHANGWAT SARABURI, CENTRAL
THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOC. PROF. VISUT PISUTHA-ARNOND,
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The Khao Khad Formation of Saraburi Group in the vicinity of Changwat Saraburi area is a repetitive sequence of limestone, dolomitic limestone and silt-shale with nodular and banded cherts. The age of the Khao Khad Formation lies between Asselian of Lower Permian to Capitanian of Middle Permian. Twenty nine measured sections, totally 28,603 meters long, were conducted to determine the lithological characteristics of sedimentary sequences. Altogether 536 rock samples of stratified sampling type were obtained from all the measured sections for petrographic determination of textures, composition and rock classification. The Khao Khad Formation consists of dismicrite, biomicrite, biomicrudite, packed biomicrite, biopelsparite, biosparite, intrasparite, intrasparudite, biolithite and calclithite. Fifteen lithofacies were distinguished from the sequence indicating the depositional environments varying from shallow restricted marine to barrier bar and foreslope.

The rocks of Khao Khad Formation have suffered a complex diagenetic alteration. The processes occurred during early diagenesis were micritization, microcrystalline calcite cement, meniscus cement, acicular fibrous cementation, burrowing, microcrystalline dolomitization, radiaxial fibrous calcite cement, dog-tooth calcite cement, early compaction, equant calcite cement, blocky calcite cement, syntaxial overgrowth cementation, dissolution, microcrystalline dolomitization, mesocrystalline dolomitization, and silicification. The processes occurred during late diagenesis were macrocrystalline dolomitization, calcitization or dedolomitization, ferroan calcitization, dissolution compaction, and neomorphism.

The individual carbonate fabrics and the whole-rock samples have the isotopic composition varying from -5.96 to 5.49 ‰PDB for the δ^{13} C values and from -16.75 to -2.31 ‰PDB for the δ^{18} O values. Even though such the isotopic signature still reflect marine source, both δ^{18} O and δ^{13} C values are somewhat lighter than the normal Permian seawater carbonates probably due to the isotopic exchange with lighter isotopic sources during diagenesis. The low contents of most trace elements in the rocks of Khao Khad Formation are similar to those found in the Ratburi limestone and Nam Maholan limestone from Loei.

Department Geology	Student's signature. Forawath Thampury
Field of study Geology	Advisor's signature XINT Prover Post
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Academic year 2005	

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